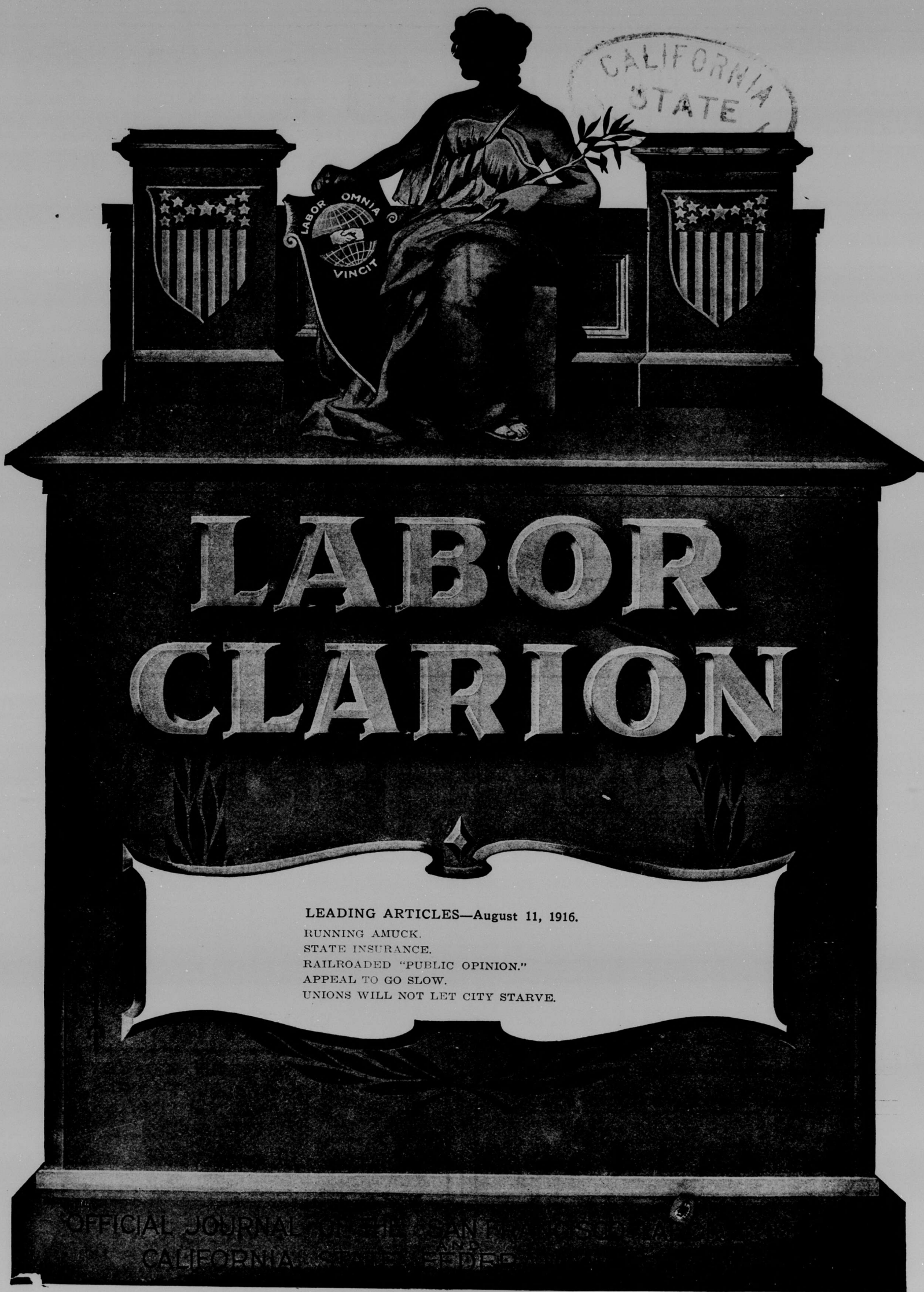


gc 331.05  
L1



LEADING ARTICLES—August 11, 1916.

RUNNING AMUCK.

STATE INSURANCE.

RAILROADED "PUBLIC OPINION."

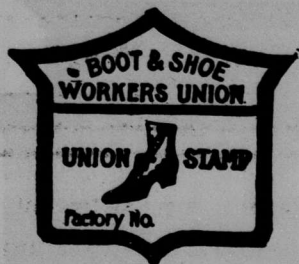
APPEAL TO GO SLOW.

UNIONS WILL NOT LET CITY STARVE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS



## NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

## Union Men

The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

## Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

## Demand the Union Label

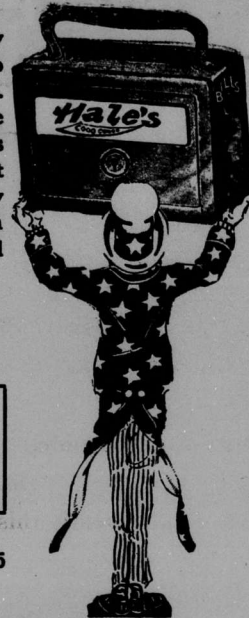
Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION



## UPHOLDING AMERICAN PROSPERITY

The key to Prosperity is Saving! Make up your mind to prosper. Begin by buying one of Hale's \$1.00 Banks for only 50 cents. It is the best possible way to teach the children thrift and the vital principles of saving.

We keep the key, and you can only open the Bank by bringing it to Hale's. This removes the temptation of extracting the nickels and dimes until you or the children have accumulated a tidy sum. Do what you wish with the money.



\$1 VALUE  
50c

\$1 VALUE  
50c

Banking Hours: 9 to 6  
o'clock.

On Sale at Transfer  
Desk.

New  
Retail  
Center

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Market  
at  
Fifth



## POLITICAL PRINTING

CARDS, QUARTER CARDS  
BANNERS, CLOTH SIGNS  
CAMPAIGN BUTTONS  
PENNANTS

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand





## Running Amuck



By Wm. T. Bonsor

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is on a rampage. It is seeking through every means at its disposal to create a condition which will deprive men, women and little children of the working class, so called, of the necessities of life, of enough to eat. Isn't this a noble undertaking? Men of immense wealth, the De Young cream of our citizenship, are running riot in a reckless endeavor to force upon us industrial strife and human misery.

Is it possible that these misguided gentlemen believe themselves the reincarnated Knights of old, or vigilantes of California's early days? At all events, this minority has assumed the role of rulers of all the people of this city and seemingly with the slogan—rule or ruin. Some of the membership of this notorious body have for years been seeking an opportunity to destroy organized labor in this city. A chance to elaborate upon their insidious propaganda was taken advantage of during the period of industrial unrest existing at this time all over the country as well as in San Francisco. Therefore, a few of the moneyed men of our city, representing a hopeless minority of our citizenry, banded themselves together in what they pleased to term the "Law and Order Committee." They have ever since poked their noses into every dispute that has arisen between employers and employees with the set purpose of forcing a state of industrial turmoil. Is Captain Dollar's suggestion that a few loads of unionists be sent to the hospital, the keynote of the "Law and Order Committee?" If so, and the Captain is one of their most distinguished leaders, the committee misnamed itself.

Frederick Koster is chairman of this committee, and while attempting to coerce all other employers to run on the open shop or non-union plan, is consistently raking in the dollars from his cooperage business which is being run on the closed shop or union plan. It is said that he has been in the habit of contributing to union social functions and in addresses before these bodies extolling their superior qualities and expressing admiration for organized labor. The De Young sheet, mouthpiece of the Law and Order Committee, also consistently operates as a closed shop or on the union plan.

This committee has on several occasions failed to bring about their desired chaos, but now are busily engaged in attempting to brow-beat the restaurant keepers into a state of subjection. They desire to prevent men, working for ten, twelve and eighteen dollars per week, the opportunity of obtaining an eight-hour work day even though the eight-hour day is a generally accepted institution in this country, governmentally and otherwise.

Supervisor Emmet Hayden, near statesman, at the behest of these gentlemen and his own restaurant interests, has introduced in the Board of Supervisors an anti-picketing ordinance, which not only contravenes the constitution by denying free speech, but practically forces one to leave the country in order to breathe freely and with safety. Of course there is no danger of San Francisco dropping back into the middle ages, but this is an indication of the desire and Americanism of the illustrious introducer and his coterie. He used to be for labor, in his talk.

A recent outrageous calamity was destined to serve as inciting ammunition for this heartless crowd, but was nipped in the bud. The City Fathers refused to allow use of the Auditorium to the Law and Order Committee for the purpose of discussing matters other than the bomb outrage. That noble man, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, in his memorable communication of July 29th addressed to Mr. Koster and written in true Christian spirit, must have taken the wind out of the sails of some men when he said in part, "As father of the poor, I am particularly interested in forwarding every movement that will protect the man who works from the unjust encroachments of his enemies; that, with you, I will spare no pains to assist the rightly organized forces of labor to make battle against their greatest foes, and that, finally, I will remain in the fight with you until we can feel that all the elements that make for disorder are banished from our fair city."

If the people of the city will calmly analyze the existing industrial situation it will be apparent to the naked eye that the activities of the Law and Order Committee coupled with the untrue utterances of some of the newspapers are the forces which create or tend to create all the elements that make for disorder. Any self-respecting community should see to it that such conditions are corrected or that those responsible are banished, in order that the fair name of our city be protected and its citizenship allowed to march on in peace and plenty.

These gentlemen who now have plenty and more and still want more and more of this world's goods, will likely attend next Sunday their respective places of worship, feeling more or less confident that Divine Providence has placed in their hands the destiny of the many, but poor. Let us hope that the words contained in that "memorable communication" may touch and quicken their consciences to a sense of duty. May they cease to create disorder but lend a hand in creating a square deal for their fellowmen.



## STATE INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

We are to consider whether state insurance—the insurance, especially of workmen, against accident, sickness, invalidity, and death—are within its proper and legitimate sphere.

Some of the tests of the obligation of the State in this direction are simple: Would such insurance tend to mitigate industrial injustice, to distribute more justly and automatically, in a sense, the product of labor, to contribute toward contentment among the industrially or economically weak by making more nearly equal industrial opportunity between classes? Would it tend to diminish pauperism and extreme poverty? Is it practicable or possible to accomplish fully the benefits of insurance by any individual effort? Does society need some such measure for its own well-being? Is it pre-eminently a suitable and legitimate subject for collective action?

The suggestion of government insurance against the vicissitudes of life is not a new one; it has been agitated for the past fifty years in Germany, England, and France. The imperfection and inadequacy of all existing systems and plans have been recognized. It has become evident to thoughtful men that the matter should not be left entirely to private initiative and management. It has become the accepted doctrine that such insurance should be under the control of the State, as is shown by the appointment of legislative and parliamentary commissions and by the ample powers conferred upon state insurance departments.

If, then, it is objected that state insurance would be paternalistic and socialistic, it must be kept in mind that the paternal attitude toward insurance has already been taken by every civilized State in its assumption of supervision and control. And it may be fairly claimed that all insurance is in its very nature socialistic. Society or a definite section or stratum of society, carries a burden in behalf of its members which the individual components cannot carry. The peril which menaces the individual fills him with apprehension as an individual, but he can look forward to meeting his share of the danger as a member of society with complacency. He does not seek to evade a burden but to readjust it.

Before men thought of making provision for such events by contract it was deemed a sacred obligation among them to provide for the victims of sudden calamities, of accident, sickness, or death, as a matter of 'humanity' or Christian charity. Whether in the form of written law or otherwise, there has been this universal sense of social obligation.

There is another feature of the matter which must be considered when we talk of the paternal aspect of government insurance. A large portion of the poverty and pauperism which prevails is traceable to the misfortunes which overtake workmen, for which they have made no provision. Precisely how large a percentage of the whole may be charged to these causes it is not material at this stage to discuss. A highly competent authority quoted elsewhere would attribute at least a major portion of all poverty and pauperism to the 'misfortunes which overtake the poor rather than to fault. But can any kind of law be more distinctly and more paternalistic than one which levies upon the property of A to support B as a pauper? Which violently takes from the prosperous to support the destitute? From the thrifty for the thriftless? From the temperate and provident for the intemperate and improvident?

Now if a system can be devised under which the workman, as a rule, makes provision for all of the ordinary contingencies of the future and whereby society is relieved of a large part of the burden of pauperism, we accomplish a certain end by a method quite dissimilar, while each method is distinctly paternal. It would

hardly be contended that a law which compels one man to support another is to be preferred over one which compels a man to support himself.

But if we assume, for the moment that all such charges are to be borne by the State, it will be seen readily that there is not any additional burden carried—only a burden in another form, whether more or less odious or irksome. As it is now, without the finest discrimination, we pension one dependent and send another to the poorhouse; we give a badge of honor to the soldier who has served or suffered on his country's battlefields, but we brand with the stigma of disgrace the soldier of industry who has suffered in health or in limb in the industries of life of his generation. Through a system of State insurance it is proposed that present methods of dealing with a certain social problem be replaced by something not more paternalistic but far more just; to readjust certain relations between classes on more scientific and more ethical foundations.

Whether, in the aggregate, the burdens now carried by society on account of its unfortunate, helpless members would be diminished under the scheme proposed must be a matter of speculation. It certainly would seem reasonable to hope that under a systematic scheme of insurance against accidents, sickness, and invalidity there should be a great economy compared with present methods, admitted to be wasteful and unscientific. It would not be optimistic to hope for the gradual eradication of pauperism and poverty under a method which leaves nothing to haphazard, but scientifically anticipates the future; to look for a more hopeful feeling among the classes that find themselves hopelessly drifting towards poverty and dependence; to look for a great increase of thrift when men themselves see that nothing is left to chance, but that they, under the encouragement of a definite plan, are making provision for all the vicissitudes of the future; to look for a distinct access in true manhood when the humblest and poorest workman realizes that he is receiving a reserve of wages earned and not the odious dole of charity when vicissitudes come.

It is a trite saying that the State cannot through legislation compel thrift; to which should be added the statement that the State ought to encourage thrift and should put no obstacles in its way. It must be admitted by all who study the subject that the State does often unwittingly encourage thriftlessness and nowhere more manifestly than by its poor laws and their administration.

A system which would tend to inspire hope rather than despair; which would practically banish the almshouse from the vision of those who are on the brink of poverty; which would guarantee that the hard-earned wages of the thrifty should not be levied upon to support the improvident; which would compel every industry to bear its own burdens; which would demonstrate to some degree by infallible tests something as to the true share of labor in a given product; which would reveal in all its nakedness and hideousness that predatory feature of many industries which permits capital to rob workmen of life, limb, or health in unhealthy and dangerous employments and turn over the wrecks to the care of society—a system which would promise to accomplish these ends or a part of them is worthy the careful attention of philanthropists and statesmen.

(To be continued.)

Angry Diner (in Tait's)—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig!

New Colored Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir.

If you want to know the truth about a man, ask his wife's mother.

## New Altamont Hotel

Modern, Steel Frame, Steam Heat, Private Baths, Electric Elevator

B. C. ROCKWELL, Proprietor

Rooms with Bath, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day

Private Baths, \$1.50 per day

Permanent Rates, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Private Baths, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 per week

SIXTEENTH STREET

Between Mission and Valencia Phone Park 7625

UNION MADE GLOVES, Made to Order  
Cleaned and Repaired. Phones Mission 4293-7333

## BLOCH'S Gloves and Corsets

2650 MISSION STREET, BETWEEN 22nd AND 23rd  
Factory and Store, 3378 24th STREET, NEAR VALENCIA

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

Second Week—Tremendous Success

NORA BAYES

America's Greatest Single Singing Comedienne

New Songs, New Costumes

Donald Ganiard at the Piano

In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW SHOW

LEW MADDEN & CO., in a Comedy Sketch, "Monday Morning"; HARRY HOLMAN & CO., in Stephen G. Champin's Comedy Playlet "Adam Killjoy"; BOUDINI BROTHERS, Accordeonists; SYLVIA LOVAL & HER PIERROT, Original Versatile Act, with 70 Pigeons; SPENCER & WILLIAMS in "Putting It Over"; LEO ZARRELL & CO.; Last Week, "PETTICOATS," a Comedy by John B. Hymer, with GRACE DUNBAR NILE.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## VISIT THE

## ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week



In the  
Full Dinner  
Pail and at  
Home  
when Day's  
Toil is  
Done



Wieland's

THE HOME BEER



### A PATH THROUGH THE INJUNCTION JUNGLE.

Judge Dickson, of the Ramsey County District Court, St. Paul, Minn., has refused to enjoin striking building craftsmen because the employers' plea "is so devoid of specific facts and consists so entirely of general conclusions that it is of no force as evidence upon which to base the temporary injunction."

Attorney Walter G. Merritt, of the American Anti-Boycott Association, was commander-in-chief of the employers' forces. The plea prepared by this well-known non-union advocate was the usual awe-inspiring tale—interference with business, unlawful conspiracy, boycotting, etc.

The court refused to be trapped by phrasings that have so often proved effective with judges more interested in protecting a dollar than a human right.

"None of the acts with which the defendants are charged in the voluminous complaint are unlawful," said the court. "Any man may refuse to work for or deal with another man, handle his products, or work with his tools for any reason sufficient unto himself; and what he can do in this respect individually he can do collectively by agreement with others and through a federated agency."

This sentiment has been persistently urged by organized labor and has been placed in the labor sections of the Clayton law by the United States Congress.

In answering the antis' claim that organized labor "is unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade and competition in violation of the penal statutes of Minnesota," the court gave Attorney Merritt a needed lesson in fundamental law when he said:

"If this is so, it is a matter for the attorney general to take up on behalf of the State.

"Unlawful conspiracy, like fraudulent intent, is a psychological fact, a state of mind, and its existence can only be shown by the overt facts, acts and conduct of the alleged conspirators. The ultimate fact of conspiracy is always a conclusion, and, therefore, to enable a court to determine whether or not a general charge of conspiracy is true the overt facts, and conduct from which the pleader's conclusion is deduced must be alleged. There are not specific facts alleged in this complaint, and, therefore, it is of no force as evidence on which to base a temporary injunction and cannot be considered as a basis of the instant motion.

"In my judgment there is nothing in the claim that union men will be coerced by threats or fines, etc. Any individual may abandon his union at will, and cannot by any legal method be compelled to pay a labor union fine. He belongs to and acts with a union or not just as he pleases, and his choice in the matter is based on economic considerations. Self-interest and a desire on the part of each individual to do the best for himself he can under economic circumstances is at the bottom of the whole scheme. It is a very idle threat to threaten a man with a fine he cannot be compelled to pay, and the paying or not paying of which is a matter of his own judgment and choice, and the payment of which is merely a condition of retaining certain contractual relations with others.

"The word 'unfair,' as interpreted by its use as shown in the evidence, means no more than that the one to whom it is applied is considered to run an open shop or a non-union business and to be opposed to organized labor, and to be such a one as union laborers refuse to work for or deal with. The letters in evidence written by the officers of the various unions to various subcontractors state that because plaintiff is 'unfair' no union laborers will be allowed to work on his jobs. This language is construed by the plaintiff to be a threat that union laborers will be prevented by unlawful coercion from working

on the plaintiff's jobs. But such a construction is manifestly unfair, and, fairly construed, the letters amount to no more than to say that the conditions of membership in the unions will prevent union laborers from working upon the plaintiff's jobs."

In refusing the injunction because of a lack of specific facts or instances where law was violated, Judge Dickson struck several fundamental notes, but he indicated a belief that equity power must be depended upon to prohibit acts covered by statute. On this point trade unionism bases its opposition to labor injunctions.

His decision, however, is a refreshing change from the attitude of judicial defenders of dollar rights against human rights and is added proof that the agitation of organized labor is slowly blazing a path through the injunction jungle.

### STOP WATCH REJECTED.

Last Tuesday the Senate, by a vote of 36 to 15, refused to concur in the recommendation of its committee on military affairs that an anti-stop watch section be stricken from the army appropriation bill. Advocates of the Taylor system in government factories have suffered continual reverses, although supported by General Crozier, chief of ordinance, United States Army, the National Association of Manufacturers and the usual long list of other anti-union influences that have been repeatedly defeated on this question by organized labor.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts led the fight for the committee's report to favor stop-watch methods. He assured his colleagues "that the stop-watch is only used to time what a man is doing in a particular movement to try to determine how long it should take an average man to do that particular piece of work."

Against this sugar-coated defense, opponents of the stop-watch, led by Senators Martine of New Jersey and Reed of Missouri, submitted the testimony of impartial investigators that the Taylor system is not organized efficiency, but is intended to secure the last ounce of energy from working men and women.

Senator Reed declared that, as a class, the majority of so-called efficiency experts are fakirs. He said:

"You place one of those inexperienced fakirs in a great factory where hundreds of American citizens are employed, and Mr. Fakir, who never put hand on a lathe, who could not assemble a monkey-wrench, proceeds to say how long and how short a time a piece of work shall be done in. If he makes an unjust decision, every man in the plant suffers; but if he is really an expert, according to the Taylor idea, he works out a scheme in which every man is worked at the highest tension of muscle and nerve and brain."

Opponents of the system presented an analysis of this theory by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, which states:

"Now, to put the stop-watch on human beings may tell how fast they can work, but it can tell nothing of the quality of their work. Nor how long they may work. A horse may be very good for a short spurt and absolutely worthless for a four-mile race. It is a poor test. It is a promoter of the idea that the one thing to do is to turn out just as much as we can just as far as we can. That has gone through everything in this period of ours. It has deteriorated style, it has deteriorated literature, it has deteriorated art. It is deteriorating manufacture."

### BARBERS "LAW AND ORDER."

There is a law in Philadelphia, Pa., against barber shops operating on Sunday, but the law was openly violated "for the convenience of the public," despite protests by the barbers. As the latter were unorganized, their individual claims were not considered.

The Barbers' Union finally took charge of affairs and inaugurated an organizing campaign.

Several hundred shops were then struck. Municipal officials, sworn to uphold the law, aided the employers and many unionists were arrested in their effort to abolish the seven-day work week.

The Master Barbers' Association now acknowledges it has been defeated and has written Mayor Smith "to personally see" that violators of the Sunday closing law are prosecuted.

As it is risky to call the attention of workers to their power through organization, the success of the Barbers' Union has been given little publicity by many law-abiding citizens in that vicinity.

## Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market Street " " at Third and Kearny

We Announce the arrival of our Fall Styles. The largest Stock of Suitings and Overcoatings for Fall wear we have ever handled at Popular Prices.

**\$25.00 to \$50.00**



OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

## NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Aug. 13

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday  
**LOUISE HUFF**  
 In the Paramount Photodrama  
 "DESTINY'S TOY"  
 "MYSTERIES OF MYRA"  
 Wednesday and Thursday  
 Double Program  
 "THE VALIANTS OF VIRGINIA"  
 Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature With  
**KATHRYN WILLIAMS**  
 and "SUSIE SNOWFLAKE" and  
 A Paramount With  
**ANN PENNINGTON**  
 Friday and Saturday  
 The Emotional Favorite  
**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
 in  
 "THE KISS OF HATE"  
 Special Musical Accompaniment on that  
 Orchestral Pipe Organ  
**ALL SEATS, 10 CENTS**

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
**Fred Ammann**  
 72 MARKET ST.  
 SAN FRANCISCO.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
 FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
 3091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco



## RAILROADED "PUBLIC OPINION."

First make your "public opinion." Then quote it to prove that you are right. This is the method used by the railroad managers in opposing the eight-hour day.

For several weeks the press has been subjected to a regular "curtain of fire" in the form of ready-made railroad editorials. All the papers that dance to railroad music have been trying these editorials on their readers.

Now the Association of Western Railways compiles some 150 of these machine-made editorials into a pamphlet and sends it out to the press to show that "public opinion" is opposed to the eight-hour day.

As might be expected from such a standardized product there is much sameness in the output. Nearly all quote the same figures to show the poverty of the railroads, all weep for the "dear public" and threaten that increased wages will mean increased rates.

"Financial America" and "The Railway Age Gazette" rise to a suspiciously similar level of indignation. The first is frightened at the possibility of a strike while the European war continues and warns the railroad workers that "treasonable opportunism is an appropriate term for such an attitude." The "Gazette" pictures a possible war with Mexico and concludes: "This would be a mighty poor time for a strike; and to call it under such condition \* \* \* would be little short of treason."

The Chicago "Herald" holds out the frightful prospect that "Capital may refuse to work for wages deemed adequate. Labor has no monopoly of the strike." The horrible possibility of all the capitalists in the country taking their capital and going off into the garden to eat worms while the people suffer is too terrible to contemplate.

The Chicago "Tribune" and "The Iron Tradesman" drag out the threat of government ownership. "If the engine and trainmen should win their point it would be but another step toward a general breakdown, and that would mean eventual government ownership," says "The Tradesman." The "Tribune" goes a step further and tells the prospective strikers: "Government ownership of the railroads will take away from the employees the right to strike."

But the dominant note, the leit motif of the whole chorus, is that the poor public is about to suffer. This is probably true. Most of the "public" are members of the working class and they are continually soaked for all that the traffic will bear. Therefore they should not worry much about anything more the railroads can do to them.

If there was an additional penny that the railroads could have obtained from any source they would have gone after it long ago. During the past half century they have grabbed everything loose and plenty of things that were supposed to be locked up and nailed down.

If the workers in other lines of industry can get the wealth they are producing and that is taken away from them by their employers they need not be disturbed at the threats to raise railroad rates.

The attention of those who compiled the pamphlet of editorials should be called to the fact that they did not include any quotation from "The Leader."—Milwaukee, Wis., "Leader."

Nor from large and influential daily and weekly papers in California which favored the eight-hour day for railroad men.

## THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

The president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, who unceasingly declares that every man "has the right to run his own business," makes public announcement that local business interests will not countenance the employment of union longshoremen by Los Angeles vessel owners.

## BUY CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

By the Home Industry League of California.

Great numbers of people in California who consider themselves "well informed" are really woefully ignorant of how they themselves would gain financially by reading up something on the "Buy-in-California" campaign, be it even so little as two paragraphs the month.

The ordinary man in the street probably never thinks of the fact that every little thing he can do to help "Home Industry"—either by "looking for the label" of "Made-in-California" goods, or by passing along the good word to that effect—is helping to get contracts for California factories that will bring more outside gold to the State, and thus make more pleasant for himself his business affairs and social life. While he knows that every dollar of Eastern money brought to California, and kept here, makes himself and neighbors all the happier, he seldom thinks of the big boost he can himself give to that money-attracting by helping the California factory make its "overhead" less—thus enabling it to compete with the outside factory in securing "national" contracts—through his remembering to buy only goods which have a California label.

The experience of the past few months has shown that in many lines of "national industrial activity" the California factories are forcing their competitors to come to this State to open up factories here—if these outsiders would not lose all big contracts to local enterprises. And yet many a local resident gives little thought to the immense good that he himself can do towards bringing more factories here by simply "looking for the label" when making any sort of a purchase. Fortunately for the State, however, tens of thousands of California women have signed "auxiliary membership" cards in "The Home Industry League of California," by the terms of which they agree to give "California-made-goods" the preference every time they make a purchase of even so small a thing as a cake of soap or a package of biscuits.

Wage-workers who want to see more "employment" in California; business concerns, such as grocers, butchers, garages and the like, which want more "customers" with more money to spend for their wares; housewives who want to see "prices" come down on all "necessities" of life (through there being manufactured much more of them in local plants); property-owners who want "taxes" reduced; as well as the factory owners themselves who want to reduce their "selling costs" through greatly increased total "outputs"—all are equally interested—all have a chance to further fatten their cash reserves by "looking for the label" at the grocer's, or at the hat store or the department store, and by buying a "made-in-California" article, even when the purchase is not to cost more than a copper cent.

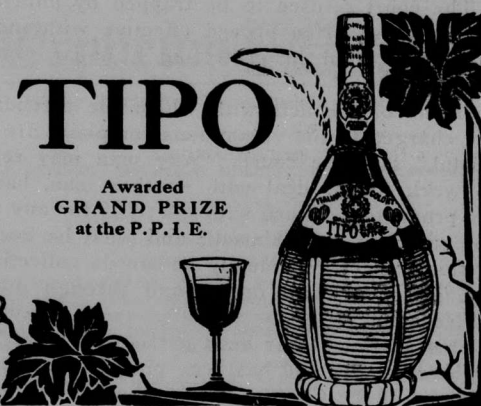
That the general public of California is awakening to the realization of the extent to which they themselves may benefit if they give preference to California-made goods, is proven by the announcement of Executive Secretary Charles R. Thorburn, of the Home Industry League, last week that the Jos. Guttradt Soap Co. (of San Francisco) will open a second factory, to make scented soaps, in September; the Alpine Milk Company will have an additional plant in operation within a few months; the Sperry Flour Company will shortly start a new mill; and that contracts for supplies to the Army and Navy, worth well up to \$15,000,000 for shoes, hats, uniforms, gloves, soap, rubber packing, etc., have been awarded California firms within the past month in the face of the competition of the older and more conveniently located factories of the Eastern states.

Happiness depends half on what we do, and half on what we don't.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating:  
Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers.  
Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway San Francisco Los Angeles 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

## California's Finest Wine



THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*"Lundstrom"*  
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market  
605 Kearny

2640 Mission  
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

## CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

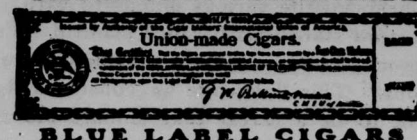
Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



## SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE





**IN RE CULINARY LOCKOUT.**

Strikers, now engaged in picketing restaurants where the strike or lockout is in effect, will be given meals at a "strike restaurant" established for the purpose.

Law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce will circulate initiative petitions to put the anti-picketing measure before the people at the November election.

Supervisor Hayden's ordinance to stop picketing was introduced last Monday to the Supervisors.

Ernst said he planned to file complaint with the city health office against Tait's and the Portola cafes, charging them with violation of a city ordinance prohibiting sleeping in quarters where food is prepared.

Dr. Wm. Hassler, city health officer, said he would investigate, but would allow neither unions nor employers to make a tool of his office in the strike war. Tait's management stated that with the exception of the first two days of the strike, no negroes were sleeping in their kitchens.

Wm. Noons, former manager of Mead's cafe, 1257 Market street, closed since the strike, has taken over the ownership of the place and will open it on the eight-hour day plan, employing union help. The cafe is patronized largely by municipal employees.

Restaurant Men's Association representatives said cooks and waiters are coming from Los Angeles and Chicago to fill strikers' places.

The law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce has through its counsel, Metzger, Drew & McKenzie, on behalf of the Hof Brau cafe, applied for an injunction restraining pickets of the culinary unions from picketing the establishment.

The action of the Hof Brau Cafe, which is in the nature of a test case, involves as defendants Cooks' Union No. 44, Waiters' Union No. 30, Waitresses' Union No. 48, Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110, the Allied Culinary Workers and Bartenders, and various members of the "Doe" family, representing the pickets themselves.

The basis of the suit is the allegation that by reason of the pickets' activities the Hof Brau has lost money and that its business, built up by long years of effort, has been put in jeopardy.

It is explained that the injunction is sought under the State nuisance law, section 3479 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows:

"Anything that is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use \* \* \* of any street or highway is a nuisance."

"Anything that the Chamber of Commerce starts it puts through to a finish," said Frederick J. Koster, chairman of the law and order committee. "The chamber now is determined to put a stop to picketing."

"We are going to make San Francisco a better place in which to live," Koster continued. "That, broadly, is our program. The laboring man needs protection, and is less able to command it than is the merchant. The chamber aims to stop acts of violence at whomsoever they may be directed. We are behind the restaurant men, and we are standing behind the structural steel employers, but that does not mean that we will take up any man's fight unless a full investigation assures us of its justice."

Koster explained that he meant that the law and order committee had not taken any step thus far without careful investigation, and has intimated in certain cases that the position of the employers must be modified before the chamber would give its sanction.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Ely of the "Bulletin" a few days ago by the manager of "The Pacific Press," a Japanese paper of this city:

"Your story in today's 'Bulletin' interests me much. You may be pleased to know that Japanese employment agencies have received orders for men from a number of restaurants, but the agencies have declined to fill orders, as they know that restaurant keepers are trying to defeat the strikers by employing Japanese cooks and waiters. Yours as ever, K. K. Kawakami."

Thursday afternoon the police committee of the Board of Supervisors held a hearing on the proposed anti-picketing ordinance introduced by Supervisor Hayden. Culinary workers attended the meeting in great numbers. The result of the hearing was that the committee by unanimous vote decided to recommend to the Board of Supervisors next Monday not to pass said ordinance.

As this paper goes to press, the Mayor is submitting a proposition for an arbitration commission to the Chamber of Commerce, Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the Waterfront Workers' Federation. All pending and future disputes for one year are to be submitted to an arbitration board consisting of 15 members, five of whom are to be appointed by the labor bodies, five by employers, and five by the clergy.

**PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.**

The friends and patrons of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, and they are legion, may anticipate a great treat at the next concert of the orchestra at the Cort Theatre, Sunday, August 20th, at 3 o'clock.

The orchestra will give, for the first time in San Francisco, the great symphony B. Flat Major of Ernest Chausson, the French composer.

The soloist will be Vladimir Shavitch, a pianist of superlative degree and who is husband of Tina Lerner, the pianist. He will make his first appearance in San Francisco with orchestra and play the brilliant Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 1, B Flat Minor of Tschaiowsky, one of the most impressive concertos ever written.

There will also be given the air on the G string

from Suite No. 3, D Major of Bach, and the "Capriccio Espagnol," Opus 34 of Rimsky-Korsakow. The movements on the score are indicated as follows: I. Alborada (meaning morning serenade); II. Variations; III. Alborada, in which certain instruments of the orchestra exchange their parts; IV. Scene and gypsy song; V. Fandango of the Asturias. The "Capriccio Espagnol" is one of the most curiously characteristic, effective and exciting pieces of music ever written.

Seats for the concert will go on sale at the Cort Theatre next Monday, and at the music stores of Sherman, Clay & Co. and Kohler & Chase, the following Thursday.

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

Greater than ever. The New Mission Theatre offers a program for the coming week that will surpass all previous attempts to obtain a "best" collection of feature photo-plays in "rounding-out" their more than above the average program.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday that dainty Louise Huff, considered Mary Pickford's most prominent rival, will be seen in the Paramount picture "Destiny's Toy." This is a strong story of self-sacrifice and reward. "Mysteries of Myra" will also be shown on the same bill. Wednesday and Thursday, another big double program, two five-reel feature productions. Kathlyn Williams in the Vitagraph Blue Ribbon feature "The Valiants of Virginia" and the famous Broadway musical comedy star, Ann Pennington, in the Paramount masterpiece "Susie Snowflakes." Friday and Saturday "The Kiss of Hate," a Metro wonder-play, with the emotional artiste supreme, Ethel Barrymore, in the leading role.

Special attention is called to "The American Beauty" Paramount photo-play with Myrtle Stedman, to be shown soon at the New Mission. Undue stress is sometimes laid upon "surface beauty," and this drama chalks another notch to the credit of that old proverb, "beauty is only skin deep." The story in brief is as follows: Two rival artists, each exploiting his particular type of beauty, enter a contest to determine the most perfect American or English beauty. Their trials and tribulations in obtaining an ideal model forms a most entertaining story that must be seen to be appreciated.

# You owe it to yourself to see what our factory saves you on UNION MADE SHIRTS

## DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO WEARER

### Specials

Soft Bosom Stiff Cuff Shirts - - 95c, WORTH \$1.50  
Soft Bosom Soft Double Cuff Shirts \$1.00, WORTH \$1.50  
Athletic Crossbar Muslin Shirts and Drawers 50c

# Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET STREET, Opp. 7th.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, 80 cents a year  
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to  
union's mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,  
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

We are beaten back in many a fray,  
But newer strength we borrow;  
And where the vanguard rests today  
The rear shall camp tomorrow.  
—Gerald Masie.

The local joint executive board of the culinary unions is issuing a daily strike bulletin, which contains a list of all restaurants observing the eight-hour a day rule. The public is requested to look for the eight-hour house card, and on no pretext patronize any establishment displaying the open-shop card.

The big brother, the Chamber of Commerce, is teaching its little brother, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, that the police judges in San Francisco should be appointed by some friend of the family instead of by the common people. The occasion seems to be that the incumbent police judges will not convict union men without some legal evidence to substantiate the charges placed against them.

Last week we noted a strike in Belvedere, Ill., on account of the terrific heat, and this week the Denver "Labor Bulletin" publishes a strike at Long's Peak on account of the freezing weather. Thanks, we live in a climate where a man can work in comfort all the year around without either getting struck by the heat or the cold. California has the ideal climate for work.

The San Francisco dailies are fabricating popular sentiment in favor of the appointment instead of election of judges, especially in the case of police judges. In a contribution to the Safety Valve in the "Chronicle," which by the way is not an open forum but strictly censored, the following suggestions are made (and which must be apparent to the great powers that be) to-wit: "There is a sentiment growing daily along the street (Market Street Association) that municipal judges at least should not be elected to office and a multitude of good reasons are being put forward why such should not be the deplorable case. It is needless to enumerate these reasons here." The writer then suggests that the candidates should be named by "good government organizations and bar associations." But why not say more directly "by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce"? The only thing that bothers the writer is "the debatable question whether judges should be appointed for life or for a lengthy period." It is humbly suggested that, like Federal judges, they be allowed to serve "during good behaviour" toward afore-said Law and Order Committee.

## Unions Won't Let City Starve

The eight-hour movement of the culinary unions is perceptibly quickening the intelligence of the workers. It is rapidly uniting the forces of labor in this city as nothing else since the great struggle of 1901.

The present situation offers possibilities and a grand opportunity for the fulfillment of some of the aims which in the past years several times have been vainly attempted by the leaders of the local labor movement. It is now within the grasp of the rank and file of union labor to harmonize their efforts for the preservation of the essential rights of the men and women who toil and to wrest in some measure from those who profit from their skill and industry some of the rewards that flow from advancing civilization, education and brotherhood.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday evening, Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher voiced the unanimous sentiments of union labor in San Francisco when he offered a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to call into conference with its own representatives the representatives of the building trades and other departmental branches of labor for the purpose of devising ways and means for protecting the organized labor movement against the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies of employers to establish the non-union or open shop in San Francisco.

This is the time when all political and personal differences can and should be forgotten. It now behooves organized labor of San Francisco to really get together, use its collective power and strength to settle in the right and equitable way and for a long time this insane movement of the Chamber of Commerce to coerce not only the workers but the entire body politic, social and economic of San Francisco to do its bidding and degrade labor.

As on previous occasions of danger threatening the general welfare of the city and its people, the ranks of organized labor are closing together and preparing to meet the onslaught of the insolent foe within its gates.

The Chamber of Commerce has decided to starve the public and the culinary workers into submission.

Will the labor movement and the people of San Francisco stand for such a policy?

It cannot be done, if the culinary workers get the proper support, the full moral support of the other unions and the public of San Francisco.

During the past week the task of the unions whose members were locked out was to prevent the spreading of the combined strike and lockout so as to provide sufficient eating places for the public.

This task was successfully accomplished. The Chamber of Commerce thus far has been completely foiled in its efforts to close every eating house in San Francisco by locking out the union employees. The hotels and the smaller restaurants, though intimidated and threatened with the cutting off of supplies and credit, did not lock out nor post the open shop card as demanded by the representatives of the Chamber.

The first beneficiaries of the negro strike breakers brought into town were the Tait's Cafe, Herbert's and Portola-Louvre. These places are the only ones up to the present enjoying a patronage anywhere approaching that before the commencement of the open shop edict. Complaints have been filed with the Commission on Immigration and Housing that some of the establishments are housing the strike breakers in the places of work, thereby violating the State laws and city ordinances.

One result of this strike will be the more strict enforcement of sanitary laws in eating houses.

Although the Pullman service has been raked from Minneapolis to the Gulf, the kind of culinary services furnished by the strike-breakers is not up to the San Francisco standard. As a consequence Bohemia is becoming more and more disgusted with the open shop cafes.

This offers the solution of the present unsatisfactory catering situation in the city. It is the first fine chance offered the culinary workers in years to come into their own. They have the skill and necessary experience. They need only a little money. And they can get it. San Francisco need not starve, it may obtain the finest culinary establishments in the world, with union cooks, union waiters, union busses, union helpers, union musicians, union singers, union entertainers, and everything else that always has proven itself the most profitable and efficient in the catering industry.

They have what money at this time cannot buy—men.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A number of short-weight dealers contributed to the food supply of several of the county institutions last Friday when Sealer of Weights and Measures Lawrence J. Dolan sent them 320 rolls of butter that he seized. The rolls were from an ounce to two and a half ounces short in the required weight. It is the purpose of the sealer of weights and measures to discourage the practice by confiscating all goods that do not come up to the standard weight. Remember it was labor that put a weights and measures law upon the statute books of this State, after a long and arduous fight.

The annual report of the International Union of Brewery Workmen of America shows that 920 members were involved in 26 strikes during the year and a total of 49,848½ days work. Still we do not hear the brewery workers agitating against abolishing the brewing industry as some other people think they should do in order to punish the masters for fighting organized labor. The reason is, if the industry is abolished, there will be no more jobs for either employer or employee and instead of 920 members losing 50,000 days a year, there would be 55,000 members losing 16,500,000 days a year.

We often read how women will scrap over who shall pay the carfare, but we know that men will do the same thing, only with this difference, that while of two women one will always be permitted to reach the conductor first and pay it, both will remain happy ever after, but of two men one will always have it in for the other if the latter should beat him to it. The underlying reason for this difference between the sexes in such matters is that the women will be done spending while the men will keep it up, and the one who does not pay the carfare is called upon by the laws of etiquette to pay the next item.—Modern Socrates.

Arbitration as it works out in disputes between the railroads of the country and their employees, is a policy of tiring out the men, according to Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is attending the brotherhood conferences preliminary to joint conferences with the railway chiefs, when the final vote on the question of a strike on 225 railroads will be considered. The whole difficulty with arbitration, he said, was to get the award applied, and thousands of dollars have been spent by the men in fruitless efforts to settle their differences by arbitration. "We have been trying for two years to put into effect the arbitration awards in the engineers' grievances," he said. "After awards are obtained the railroads place construction on them which necessitate other sessions to interpret the meaning. It is a long drawn out policy designed to tire the men out."

The Mine Safety Rules adopted by the State Industrial Accident Commission, and effective January 1, 1917, mark a great advance in the new methods of legislation for the protection of the workers. For a decade the legislative agents of labor organizations have had numerous bills before the California Legislature, providing for mine inspection and safety regulations in mines. Such legislation could not be had for lack of necessary time to investigate and determine the advisability of the various provisions proposed in the bills. Through many and extended conferences of all interested parties, practical agreement on all points was obtained, and as a result this great piece of legislation has been enacted under the provisions of sections 51 to 72 of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

## WIT AT RANDOM

The magistrate looked severely at the small, red-faced man who had been summoned before him, and who returned his gaze without flinching.

"So you kicked your landlord downstairs?" queried the magistrate. "Did you imagine that was within the right of a tenant?"

"I'll bring my lease in and show it to you," said the little man, growing redder, "and I'll wager you'll agree with me that anything they've forgotten to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the very first chance I got."

Little Louis was a smart boy and very anxious to forge ahead in the world. He got a job in the local bank. A wealthy uncle met him in the street one morning, and said: "Well, Louis, how are you getting on in business? I s'pose the first thing we know you'll be president of the bank?"

"Yes, uncle," replied the boy. "I'm getting along fine. I'm draft clerk already."

"What!" exclaimed the uncle. "Draft clerk? Why, that's very surprising, but very good."

"Yes, uncle," replied the lad, "I open and shut the windows, according to order, and close the doors when people leave them open."

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl.

"Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."—"Answers."

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Brooklyn "Citizen."

Maid—Is this paper from Mr. Scribbler's room waste paper, mum?

Landlady—No. He hasn't written anything on it yet.—"Judge."

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I have been talking about cultivating a kindly disposition, and I will now tell you a little story. Henry had a nice little dog, gentle as a lamb. He would not bark at the passers-by or at strange dogs, and would never bite. William's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, or flying at the hens and cats, and several times he seized a cow. He barked at strangers. Now, boys, which dog would you like to own—Henry's or William's?"

The answer came instantly, in one eager shout, "William's!"—"Everybody's" Magazine.

Crawford—I suppose Rockefeller, as usual, was the largest contributor to charity last year.

Cramshaw—It looks so, the way gasoline is going up.—"Life."

Cafeteria, kitcheneria, shaveteria, groceteria and now grabeteria—is this to be known as the eria era?

Major Slocum—Was that a new girl of yours you had at the theatre last night?

Captain Dashem—No, just the old one repainted.—"Life."

"Arthur, dear, the doctor says I need a change of climate."

"All right, the weather man says it will be cooler tomorrow."—"Judge."

"Are you going to the fancy-dress ball?"

"Oh, yes."

"In what disguise?"

"I shall wear one of the quaint old costumes of 1905."—Kansas City "Journal."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

Broken promises, treachery and a tyrant's greed for gold, brought on the successive seven plagues of Egypt.

The story of the plagues is symbolic; it furnishes hundreds of texts for sermons every Sunday. It is a great literary effort. It is absorbing in its description of how Moses, guided by the God of Hosts, went to Pharaoh demanding release for his captive people and of how Pharaoh denied him and courted the wrath of the Lord. First the rivers turned to blood, then in rapid and terrible succession the frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt, the lice swarmed on man and beast, and a grievous swarm of flies came down, and the cattle died, boils broke out on the flesh, hail destroyed the crops, locusts ate up every green thing, thick darkness blinded every one, and then finally the death angel came flying by night. The intensity of the thing mounts higher and higher until with a climax the first-born are slain.

Even when the death of his first-born and the "great cry in Egypt" wailing and rising outside his palace told Pharaoh that every family of his people had suffered a similar loss in the night, his stupidity and greed blinded him, for on the following day when Israel was gone he set out to bring them back. But he was justly punished for he and his pursuing army were swallowed up by the returning waves of the Red Sea.

There is no more dramatic thing in the Old Testament. It is a real, humanly interesting story, a vital bit of history. Not to know that story is not to know the story of the human race; it is not to know religion; it is not to understand the natural disposition of man; it is not to know figures of speech in every civilized language.

### REAL BATTLE OF MANKIND.

Professor C. A. Ealand, the well-known British insect authority, advances the statement that the crucial struggle of humanity will not be that of nations warring for territory which each envies the other, but will be a colossal battle to keep from being driven off the earth itself! And in this battle it will be mankind against insects!

By its fecundity, its enormous comparative strength—sometimes equivalent of what would be if the insect were as large as 1000 horsepower—and in its inextinguishable, passionate and concentrated will to live and its enormous adaptability the insect kingdom makes the human race appear incredibly inefficient.

It is recognized that only by a tireless, long and costly and dangerous struggle will man be able to retain his dominance and freedom to develop his world.

Professor Ealand begins his remarkable work, which he calls "Insects and Man," with the following statement: "It is fortunate for man that the insect world is a house divided against itself. Except for this check the human race would be extinct in five or six years."

The fecundity of many insects is enormous. Huxley estimated that, mishaps apart, a single green fly would in ten generations produce a mass of organic matter equivalent to 500,000,000 human beings, or as many as the whole population of the Chinese Empire! A vast swarm of locusts 2000 miles in extent crossed the Red Sea in 1889, and eight years previously 1300 tons of locust eggs were destroyed in Cyprus alone.

The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg on the streets and to steal bread.—Anatole France.



**APPEAL TO GO SLOW.**

San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1916.

To the Officers and Members of Internationals, Nationals, Locals and Central Councils—Greetings: Resolutions favoring prohibition were submitted Friday evening, August 4th, to the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement, and referred to the law and legislative committee of that body for report and recommendation. The same resolutions were adopted by the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, Electrical Workers No. 151, and the Water Front Workers' Federation, and will be probably acted upon by a number of other unions. The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and the chambers of commerce of other places have declared for the open shop and are raising a fund for the purpose of putting this policy into effect, and

"Whereas, The liquor interests and those furnishing materials and supplies for the manufacture and distribution of intoxicants are members of the Chamber of Commerce and are assisting financially to destroy our union labor organizations;

"Resolved, That we urge all our members to do all in their power to insure the passage of the proposed constitutional amendments providing for State-wide prohibition; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all labor, social and fraternal organizations in the State be urged to take similar action."

A study of the phrasing of this resolution will lead to only one conclusion, namely, that it has been conceived as a retaliatory blow against the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for its activities in seeking to establish the open shop. The water front unions, particularly, have just grievances against the Chamber of Commerce, and by reason of the culinary workers' controversy and such other troubles that may soon arise, there is absolutely no gainsaying the fact that the union labor organizations not only of San Francisco but of the entire State have just grievances against the majority of the chambers of commerce throughout California. But there are exceptions. One of the most notable exceptions is the Chamber of Commerce of Bakersfield, which has openly declared in favor of trade unions and has stood shoulder to shoulder with labor in every recent fight, including the fight against prohibition last spring.

A great deal of unnecessary alarm has already spread amongst many of the unions whose members would be eliminated or adversely affected by State-wide prohibition. It is easy to understand the cause of this alarm. Large bodies of labor men when engaged in a controversy with employers are so intense in their struggle that they adopt every means within their grasp, if they are advised or think that such will at least in some degree diminish the power of their foes. Therefore, many of the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Liberty League are apprehensive lest in the excitement of this struggle their battling trade unionists are willing to forsake them if by such sacrifice some slight advantage may be gained over the common foe.

But a calm survey of the nature and purpose of this sudden call for turning the labor vote in favor of the pending dry measures must disclose that it is not prohibition that is the main object of these resolutions. If the object were to obtain prohibition it can as well be, and could long ago have been, obtained under existing laws for local option. San Francisco can be made dry by the simple calling of a prohibition election for the territory embracing San Francisco.

Does any thinking and intelligent trade unionist mean to say that he would by the votes of the dry labor haters of the southern part and the interior of this State outvote the wet majorities in San Francisco and Alameda counties,

the best organized trade union centers of California? What sudden impulse of brotherly co-operation are the water front unions trying to establish between the trade unions of San Francisco and the non-progressive farmers, real estate sharks and Eastern settlers of the interior valleys and the counties south of Tehachapi? Do they not know that all the opposition to labor legislation in the interests of wage earners came from those sections of the State where prohibition exists or where that sentiment is most rampant?

Those who would vote California dry to get even with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce would be willing to deliver the entire labor movement to the mercy of those who have consistently in the Legislature, in the press, and in the different communities always opposed the aims and principles of organized labor.

It is true that the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco opposes organized labor and in that respect is no different from the dry opponents in other parts of the State. But this San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is not San Francisco. Although it acts and speaks as if it alone represented San Francisco, its real influence in city affairs is less than that of any other chamber of commerce elsewhere. At every election it proposes a ticket of candidates who are never elected, unless for policy's sake it supports a candidate equally favorable to the interests not controlled by the Chamber of Commerce.

But the last and most important consideration in this matter is the fact that the liquor interests as such do not support the Chamber of Commerce in its open shop policy. This will eventually be proven beyond any reasonable doubt. We have no hesitancy in prophesying that this accusation against the liquor interests, so-called, will be proven false in every particular.

Even if there should be some, or even a great number, of individual liquor men, who are members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, it is doubtful if they have any real influence over its policies or actions. They might be forced to become members in the same way as labor unions at times force non-union men or women to join their organizations. Any person with an iota of intelligence understands the many insidious ways of intimidation there are at the disposal of the controllers of great wealth and capital which are the leaders of the commercial bodies of this country.

Let it be thoroughly understood that the greatest aggregations of capital in this country, such as the great Steel Trust, Standard Oil, transportation and other monopolies, are in favor of prohibition, contribute liberally to the campaign funds of all prohibition movements, and encourage by all means within their power the restriction of personal liberties by law, and not only liberties concerning drink, but liberties to strike, boycott, picket, or doing anything else that organized labor may use as a weapon against oppression.

At this critical time it behooves the labor movement of California well to consider that in this prohibition fight the future existence of the organizations of at least 8000 trade unionists are at stake; that indirectly over 20,000 wage earners and their families are threatened with almost instantaneous unemployment; that this attempt to commit the labor movement of California in favor of prohibition in the disguise of an attack upon an organization of employers is almost unheard of in the annals of labor. There is hardly a central labor body in other States which is not on record against prohibition and seeking to preserve the integrity and existence of those of its affiliated unions which are affected by prohibition. When the General Conference of the Methodist Church went in favor of the open shop, as well as prohibition, the organizations



Why worry over the safety of your valuable papers?  
Rent a box in our Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vaults  
at a cost of about One Cent a Day.

**THE MISSION BANK**

16th Street and Julian Avenue  
VAULTS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE**

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

**ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT**

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught

**John Wiese**

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS  
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 Sixteenth St., above Mission San Francisco



Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager

**UNION FLORIST**

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.



responsible for this new policy did not utter a word of protest against that church or against the aggregations of capital that openly are on record not only in favor of prohibition but also against organized labor.

Until this matter has been thoroughly weighed and considered, it is to be hoped that every local labor organization will go slow before committing itself in favor of the pending prohibition amendments.

For a certainty the Trades Union Liberty League of California and the unions affiliated with it are entitled to a hearing before the labor organizations of this State inaugurate such a new and strange policy to destroy them. Any labor organization which refuses such a hearing is just as unfair to their brother trade unionists as some of the fanatics that are affiliated with the various chambers of commerce.

Is there a labor union man or woman who is so eager for the enactment of legal prohibition and its many known evils and evasions that he or she stands ready to cast a vote to throw the organized brewery workers out of employment, to class their trade as a crime, and to condemn as criminals every sober and industrious person who believes in the right to use liquor? Are trade unionists ready so soon to forget the loyal support given them by these workers in the patronage of the union label, the donation of strike benefits and other acts demonstrating true loyalty to the cause of labor?

Faternally,

THE TRADES UNION LIBERTY LEAGUE  
OF CALIFORNIA,

John O'Connell, President; Emil Muri, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### ORPHEUM.

Nora Bayes, who has scored one of the most glorious triumphs in the history of vaudeville, will enter on the second week of her engagement at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee. Miss Bayes' songs and costumes will be entirely new. A great and novel show will also be presented. That clever and diverting comedian Lew Madden and his company will appear in a comedy sketch entitled "Monday Morning." The locale is a vaudeville theatre and the skit deals with a vaudeville act that reports for rehearsal and what happens to it. It is a series of amusing complications, and Lew Madden as Johnny Dovers is credited with a big comedy hit. With him is associated Miss Gene Ford, a vivacious, magnetic and sparkling comedienne, whose performance of Miss Bloomfield is said to be very enjoyable. Harry Holman, a great favorite, will, with the assistance of a sterling little company, present a new comedy playlet by Stephen G. Champlin, entitled "Adam Killjoy." In the title role Mr. Holman has a character that perfectly suits him. It is that of a testy automobile broker who is outwitted at his own game by his affable but unbusiness-like son and his particularly attractive but over business-like stenographer. The Boudini Brothers, Phil and Dan, who as accordionists have few equals, will play selections which range from classical to ragtime. Very pretty is the versatile act of Miss Sylvia Loyal with her Pierrot, a wonderful black poodle, and a countless number of pigeons. In the midst of a park in front of a pavilion illumined by a reddish light the fair Sylvia is beheld being courted by a Pierrot. Soon she develops into a dog trainer and juggler, which latter occupation she continues on the tight wire. A pretty sight is revealed when the pigeons in a flock descend onto an appurtenance which she places around her shoulders. Chester Spencer and Lola Williams in "Putting It Over," and the Leo Zarrell Trio will also be included in this bill. Next week will be the last of Grace Dunbar Nile and Company in John B. Hymer's comedy skit "Petticoats," which is scoring a distinct hit.

#### STATE ELECTION BALLOT.

The ballot at the general election in November will carry seven items to be voted upon by the people under the initiative and referendum and legislative action. Secretary of State Jordan will place them in the following order:

First—Complete prohibition by 1920.

Second—Partial prohibition by 1918.

Third—State highway \$15,000,000 bond issue.

Fourth—Direct primary referendum.

Fifth—Amending State Highway act so counties will bear part of interest on road bonds.

Sixth—Initiative State legislators holding other State jobs.

Seventh—Taxation on land values only (so-called Single Tax).

The initiative for the increase in Appellate Court departments failed to get sufficient signatures. August 7th was the last day for the filing of petitions for the November ballot.

#### MINNESOTA MINERS.

The following are the demands of the striking miners of the Mesaba iron range, Minnesota:

1. An eight-hour labor day, the men to be taken down into the mines and pits and up from them on the company time.

2. A minimum wage of \$3 in underground mines, \$3.50 in wet places, and \$2.75 on the surface; eight hours' labor.

3. Abolishment of the contract labor system.

4. Pay day twice in the month.

5. For overtime work double pay.

6. The men to be paid at the time they quit or are discharged.

7. Abolishment of the Saturday night shift with full pay.

8. The companies shall agree not to persecute any worker on account of his affiliation with any labor organization.

9. Also to agree to take back all the workers who have participated in the strike.

10. And all the strikers and their organizers who have been arrested on account of the strike to be given their freedom.

11. The abolishment of the special mine police or company deputies to insure the peace and safety of the workers and their families.

#### HOUSEMAIDS' UNION.

The "Housemaids' Union of Denver is no more. It was organized by Jane Street and C. W. Sellers of the I. W. W. How much money they have collected from the women they succeeded in organizing is not known. They had offices and an employment bureau. Officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor sought to investigate the condition of the organization, but were not admitted to any of its meetings. Jane always met them at the door and said the "Housemaids' Union does not want to have anything to do with the trade union movement in Denver." Creditors of the organization are now seeking to find Jane, and Secretary Sellers was last seen canvassing office buildings to raise some money. The Denver housemaids, however, are wiser, if poorer, than before Jane came to town with her I. W. W. propaganda.

#### THE REWARD FOR HIS WORK.

F. P. Fraleigh of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., told the Federal Board of Arbitration that he must work 365 days a year to earn \$69 a month. Other signal men, he said, are forced to do other work to make ends meet. The witness declared he has not taken a vacation since 1907, when he collapsed from working twelve hours a day. He said his wife is forced to work as a nurse.

The Board of Arbitration was considering the wage controversy between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the New York Central and West Shore Railroads.

#### THE UNION LABEL.

We must never forget that the union label is organized labor's emblem, and that it stands for justice, cleanliness and the brotherhood of man. We rush into a store and thoughtlessly purchase an article without the label, forgetting that by so doing we are losing the opportunity to advance the cause which will give to labor the place it should have in our country, the cause that is taking care of the interests of the working men and women of America. Is it not up to us, each one individually, to do our part? and that is to demand the union label on every purchase. Eagleson & Co. of 1118 Market street, acting from the standpoint of the manufacturer and retailer, are doing everything in their power to disprove the mistaken idea of some that you cannot get good union label shirts and men's wear. They make and sell one of the best lines of men's shirts and underwear, also ladies' aprons and breakfast sets, all bearing the union label. Why should you spend union money for non-union goods?

#### DISMISS COAL STRIKE CHARGES.

Forty-seven indictments in which more than 100 persons are charged with various crimes growing out of the Colorado coal strike disorders in Las Animas County and which cases have been pending for trial on a change of venue before Judge Charles Cavender of the Sixth District, were dismissed by Judge Cavender August 4th upon request of John Hornechiles, representing the attorney general of the State. The dismissal of these cases clears the docket of strike cases save for the cases in which the defendants are John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, charged with murder; James T. Davis, Lawrence Cesscolini and M. Kathadoras.

There are four separate indictments standing against Lawson, who, on the charge of murder, was tried in May, 1914, found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. He is out on bond awaiting final action of the State court on application for a new trial.

A dismissal of a majority of strike cases in Huerfano County will follow, the representative of the attorney general stated.

### New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Bet. Eddy and Ellis Streets

Friday and Saturday

Vitaphone Blue Ribbon Feature

ROBERT EDESON

With

NAOMI CHILDERS

In a Drama of the Northwest

"FATHERS OF MEN"

By James Oliver Curwood

A drama of the land of deep snows and deeper love where the code is honor—or the gun.

Burton Holmes Travel Pictures

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in their Latest Comedy

Beginning Sunday, August 13th—3 Days

Paramount Picture

Daniel Frohman Presents Dainty

MARGUERITE CLARK

in

"SILKS AND SATINS"

A Thrilling Romantic Drama of Past and Present.

Latest Hearst News Pictures and a Broadway Star Comedy

Continuous Performance from 12 o'clock noon until 11 p. m.

Admission 10 cents—Children 5 cents

### Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 4, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Cracker Bakers—F. Gildhoff. Bartenders—Wm. Scott, F. Sanderfeld, vice M. Skierka and Thos. Murphy. Cigar Makers—I. Holtzer, vice J. Meckelburg. Bakers No. 24—Jack Larripa, vice Fern Konig. Brewery Workmen—Herman Floegel, vice Antone Ponitz; Louis Savoy, vice Emil Muri. Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, Freda Loetz, Mamie Dinan, vice Marie King and Maud Prescott. Baggage Messengers—Chas. E. Fohl, vice T. Pyke. Sign Painters—L. E. Kimm, W. H. Newby. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, informing Council that the Book Cover Stampers and Gold Leaf Layers No. 22, of New York, is an organization which seceded from the Brotherhood of Bookbinders' International Union. From Municipal Carmen's Publicity Committee, requesting the privilege of placing names of labor men on its program. From Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, stating it would hold its picnic at Biggio's Park, Colma, instead of Millet's Park, as previously advertised.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the unseating of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions from Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, relative to Prohibition. Resolutions from Machinists' Union, expressing confidence in the innocence of E. D. Nolan.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Sioux City Firemen's Association, inclosing copy of by-laws as requested by this Council.

Referred to Riggers' and Stevedores' Union—From Central Labor Council of Tacoma, Wash., relative to the settlement of the local union of Riggers' and Stevedores' with employers.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Park Commissioners, granting request to hold the Labor Day celebration at the Stadium.

**Request Complied With**—From Leather Workers on Horse Goods, requesting Council to raise the boycott on Lastufka Bros., as the firm has quit the manufacturing of harness.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Delegate Johnson (Waiters), relative to an opinion filed July 31, 1916, Third District Court of Appeal, affecting the law of injunctions in labor disputes, and urging the State Federation of Labor to use its best endeavors to secure a rehearing of the case in the State Supreme Court, and, if not successful in having the case reversed in said court, to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, The Third District Court of Appeals of the State of California, in the case of Berger vs. Superior Court, by an opinion filed July 31, 1916, has pronounced many new legal doctrines affecting the law of injunctions in labor disputes, which if upheld by the highest courts will take away some of the essential rights, privileges and defenses of members of organized labor in their contests with unfair employers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that the California State Federation of Labor be and is hereby urged to take cognizance of said case and use its best endeavors to have the Moving Picture Operators' Union of Sacramento secure a rehearing in Supreme Court, and, if not successful in having the case reversed in said

court, to take an appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States."

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—On strike against the Restaurant Keepers' Association; three thousand men and women out; Chamber of Commerce Committee coercing keepers of restaurants to put up open-shop signs; negroes have been employed in Tait's, Portola and Herbert's; 125 houses have signed agreement and are displaying union-house card. Hatters—Requested a further demand for label. Cigar Makers—Seven thousand men on strike in different parts of the country; requested a demand for the Cigar Makers' label. Ladies' Garment Workers—Have settled strike in New York. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have gone on record in favor of prohibition on account of the attitude of Chamber of Commerce with reference to open-shop policy. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Members in three shops are on strike.

**Label Section**—Minutes received and filed.

**Executive Committee**—The request of Boot-blacks' Union for assistance with reference to certain employers living up to the rules of the organization was referred to the Secretary to take up with union. On the request of Tailors' Union to place Rosenberg & Gabert on the unfair list was, after discussion, referred to the Secretary for further investigation. In the matter of the Moving Picture Operators vs. Cort Theatre, committee recommended that Mr. Cory be permitted to operate machine, but to employ a union man on Sunday and at all times when he had occasion to leave the picture box. Recommended that the request of the Culinary Trades be complied with and that all moves in connection with this matter be communicated to the Secretary so as to enable him to keep in close touch with the situation. Report of committee concurred in.

**Labor Day Committee**—Minutes were read and approved.

**Special Order of Business**—Dr. Rubinow, representing the State Social Insurance Commission, addressed the Council and reviewed the work of the commission.

**New Business**—Moved that the Executive Committee be instructed with power to call in conference committees of other labor bodies for the purpose of devising ways and means to gather funds to combat the activity of the Chamber of Commerce in its effort to destroy union labor in this city; carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to call upon the District Attorney to protest against his indiscriminate mention of the labor movement and labor men in the press in connection with the present investigation into the bomb outrage; carried.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the Native Sons' bands; carried. Delegate Gallagher recorded as voting No on the above motion.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Bartenders, \$40; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Typographical, \$36; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 6, \$9; Box Makers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$24; Stage Employees, \$8; Machinists, \$40; Steam Fitters, \$8; Sign Painters, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$8; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Asphalt Workers, \$8; White Rats Actors, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Sail Makers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Carriage Workers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section Dues, \$14. Total receipts, \$343.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Pacific Telephone Co., \$16.93; Label Section, \$14. Total expenses, \$153.43. Adjourned at 12:15 a. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

## LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 2, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President E. W. Moore.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President W. G. Desepte was noted absent.

**Credentials**—Box Makers—J. E. Malnburg. Barbers—James Kotera. Butchers—Robert Aaron, vice M. Grunhoff. Stable Employees—A. Abels. Credentials received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Bro. W. G. Desepte requesting to be excused for not attending the meeting; complied with.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters request a greater demand for their label.

**Reports of Committees**—Secretary reported that commencing August 7th he will visit all unions to agitate for the union label, card and button, requesting those delegates that wish to assist him in this work to let him know what evenings they can spare for this work. Brother Keegan volunteered to go.

**New Business**—Two ladies appeared before the Section, complaining against the action of the Whist Committee at the last card party held July 31st; after Brother Guth explained the situation, he being in charge, his report and action was concurred in. Brother John Altman, representing the Union Label League of Oakland, was granted the privilege of the floor and requested

# S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

## Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

## VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



Union  
MADE  
Beer



Ale  
AND  
Porter

OF AMERICA  
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903  
THIS IS OUR LABEL

**DEMAND  
PERSONAL LIBERTY**  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



the Section to send a large committee to their next meeting, which will be held Friday, August 11th, in Retail Clerks' Union Hall, 1110 Broadway, Oakland; request complied with and Sister McKnight, Brothers Moran, Keegan, Grace, Kirby and Guth were appointed. Secretary was authorized to buy a cover for the typewriter and have the same cleaned. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the locals of the culinary crafts and advise them of report made by the Hatters.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

#### MUNICIPAL CARMEN'S BALL.

All arrangements for the Municipal Carmen's Ball, to be held at the Civic Auditorium on Saturday evening, August 12th, have been completed.

The grand march will be led off on the one hand by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Mrs. James Rolph, and on the other by Thomas A. Cashin and Miss Amelia Cashin. A list of the patrons and patronesses gives assurance of the very highest and best class of entertainment, which will not be confined to dancing only, but will also feature a number of the very highest grade specialties. The California Greys will give one of their inimitable exhibition drills, and the Anita Peters Wright Dancing Girls will appear in a series of poses and dances.

Little Master Frederick of Oakland will amuse with dances and impersonations, for which he is already famous.

#### ASPHALT WORKERS.

Asphalt Workers, Local No. 84, will give a social and smoker at their next regular meeting, August 14th, to commemorate their 50-cent increase in wages recently obtained from the Board of Public Works, and the signing of their wage scale and agreement by Flinn & Treacy, P. F. Gartland & Co., and various firms of contractors doing street work.

Following is the wage scale: Minimum wage, \$3.50; spreaders and finishers, \$4; mixer and driverman, \$4.50; rate of wages for foreman, not less than the maximum rate of wages established for any member of Asphalt Workers' Local No. 84 of International Union of Pavers and Rammermen. This local was organized in March, 1915, and has accomplished gratifying results in membership and the betterment of conditions.

The following are the officers of this local: President, J. P. O'Brien; vice-president, J. F. Roller; recording secretary, Wm. P. Schrader; financial secretary, J. J. O'Connor; treasurer, J. Larsen; executive committee, Wm. C. Dougherty, H. Tobelmann, M. Daley; sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Nichols; delegates to Labor Council, J. Deveney, S. P. Brooke.

#### GARMENT STRIKE SETTLED.

The garment workers' strike, which virtually has paralyzed the women's suit and cloak industry in New York City for nearly four months, was declared settled August 3rd at a general meeting of the strike committee.

The announcement was made after the result of balloting at 29 halls at which strikers were assembled, had been determined. The vote was taken on the question of ratifying the amended agreement drawn up two weeks before between representatives of the strikers and manufacturers, the original terms of which previously had been rejected by the strikers.

Compulsory and perpendicular patriotism. Baltimore has passed an ordinance requiring everyone to stand up when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played. Compulsory reverence is not apt to be very reverent. The issue might well have been left to custom.—S. F. "Chronicle."

#### THE CASE REVERSED.

In trying to place the responsibility for the bomb outrage the boughten press of San Francisco has produced a number of editorial gems. "The Daily Commercial News," for example, wildly hits at all heads that dare to take exception to the established order of things. The labor unions get theirs in this paragraph:

"Militant unionism applauding the beating up of a 'scab' is another form of agitation which leads directly to crime on a larger scale."

Yes, perhaps it does. Violence begets violence, and should never be applauded no matter how severe the provocation.

But how about the applause of militant capitalism when one of their own eminently respectable members, in a public address, urged "the sending of ambulances full of union men to the hospital"?

The editor of this paper was present at the mass meeting, held under the auspices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on July 10th, and took particular notice how enthusiastically and vociferously militant capitalism applauded the "beating up of union men."

Since that day thousands of San Francisco's law-abiding citizens have patiently but vainly waited for at least one capitalistic repudiation of that disgraceful speech. To this day, Captain Robert Dollar's incitive and inflammatory exhortations to violence remain unchallenged by his fellow capitalists and unrebuked by the press which pretends to love and revere "law and order."

Thus we have reluctantly arrived at some sad and bitter but unavoidable, matter-of-fact conclusions.

We hold that the commercial element of San Francisco which finds expression through the Chamber of Commerce does not stand for the impartial administration of law and order. And we submit that men who in public meeting applaud the beating up of union men have no right, legal, moral or otherwise, to pose as the especial champions of law and order.—"Coast Seaman's Journal."

#### WISCONSIN FEDERATION.

Organization among women workers was urged by Frank J. Weber, of Milwaukee, general organizer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in his report to the annual convention at Fond du Lac, Wis.

"The modern factory system," he said, "has brought a great change and the old law that the female must honor and obey, because she was considered a dependent, is no longer applicable to our present industrial system because the female has been compelled to become a part of our modern factory system as a wage earner. Since she has so entered the field of industry it is of the greatest importance to have her become a constituted part of the organized labor movement to better her condition as such."

The unionist recorded sharp criticism of the practice of importing armed men and giving them the authority of peace officers in district where strikes are in progress.

So-called scientific management, he declared, would produce an army of middle-aged workers, crippled in mind and body, unable to keep the pace demanded by this system and who would prove a burden to society.

The convention voted a ½-cent-a-day tax on all members in the State for the benefit of Milwaukee machinists now on strike for an eight-hour day. Convict labor on roads was favored, as was shorter night hours for postal employees. Ashland was selected as the next convention city. Secretary-Treasurer Handley and General Organizer Weber were re-elected.

When love flies out of the window the "tame cat" and the "affinity" slip quietly in at opposite doors.

#### Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

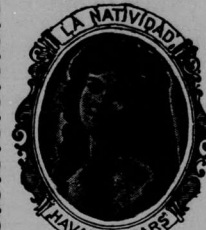
#### SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

Cor.  
SIXTH and MARKET

Agents  
CARHARTT OVERALLS

U  
N  
I  
O  
N



M  
A  
D  
E  
!!

#### Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing it is not a Union Concern.

#### The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and  
Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Cor-  
ner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner  
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets . . . . .	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits . . . . .	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	2,084,033.80
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	222,725.43
Number of Depositors . . . . .	68,062

There are two kinds of whiskey

OLD GILT EDGE  
WHISKEY

And—well, what's the use?

Rye Bourbon

MONTH



SEE that the BAR-  
TENDER who waits  
on you wears one of  
these Buttons for the  
Current Month.



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797



AUGUST, 1916

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	342	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Elgin
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(67)	Marlow Printing Co.....	975	Market
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(43)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(104)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(59)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(52)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(64)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(32)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon, Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Witcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Bairry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(294)	Poster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome  
(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....349 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPES AND ELECTROTYPES.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The union's delegates to the International convention at Baltimore, which begins its sessions Monday morning, August 14th, got away Tuesday morning. The party consisted of L. Michelson, Jesse F. Newman, H. L. Cunningham and W. W. Cuthbert, the latter representing Oakland Typographical Union, and Mrs. Cuthbert. The delegates are due to arrive at Baltimore Saturday afternoon of this week. Delegate Newman was the recipient of a handsome traveling bag from his associates on the "Chronicle" and also was presented with a beautiful rosewood cane, silver mounted and suitably engraved, together with a magnificent black leather belt with a gold I. T. U. button welded in the buckle. With his usual faultless style of dressing, including the yellow gloves and the cane and belt, Jess will have no rivals as the Beau Brummel of the sixty-second convention.

Word from the East reports Al Reisberg at Chicago, Bert Weller at Peoria, Ill., and Chester Lynch at Conkey's, Hammond, Indiana. Sam Less has back-tracked on his intended trip to New York. He is now in Butte, Mont.

The Franklin Club, located for the last eight years in the Investors building at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, has removed to the Savage building, 207 Powell street. The old location was vacated because the Investors building is being raised to make way for a new theatre building. The new quarters of the club are on the fifth floor of the Savage building, and night elevator service has been arranged for, which will be appreciated by many members.

G. E. Appleby, who has been foreman of Taylor & Taylor's for some time past, is now representing the firm in an outside capacity. A. W. Janke succeeds to the foremanship.

Secretary Michelson, before departing for the Baltimore convention, requested the writer of "Topics" to express his thanks to the chairmen of chapels for turning in their sheets early as requested.

According to the annual reports of officers of the International Typographical Union, of the 754 subordinate unions in the jurisdiction, San Francisco stands seventh in membership, sixth in amount paid for dues and assessments to the old age pension and mortuary benefit funds and fourth in assets.

Joseph G. Marshall, associate editor of the "Typographical Journal," was married at Indianapolis last week to Miss Gertrude Neal of that city. Miss Neal has been employed at I. T. U. headquarters for several years. "Joe" Marshall is well known to many printers in this city.

A. F. Smith, publisher of the Guerneville "Times," is still confined to his home in this city, 21 Hill street, suffering from lead poisoning. He is much improved, but will not be entirely over the sickness for several weeks.

The propaganda work against the future purchase by the State Board of Education of text books for the elementary grades which are manufactured by the unfair house of Rand & McNally, Chicago, has been started in earnest. The California Typographical Conference has issued communications on the subject to 550 labor organizations in the State and hearty support for the protest is expected.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY  
**JAS. H. REILLY & CO.**  
Funeral Directors  
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141  
We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—  
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices  
Member Typographical Union No. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 58.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blindry Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 3d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Stuart.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 1st and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet or call at 7567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-1st Laundry League—813-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## STEEL TRUST MAKES RECORD.

The 5 and 10 per cent wage increases of United States Steel Corporation, so widely heralded recently, casts a feeble shadow beside what is termed the most brilliant quarter in the financial history of this concern. In the three months ended June 30th its net income, after all operating expenses and repairs have been accounted for, was \$81,126,048, compared with \$60,713,624 in the preceding quarter, and \$27,950,055 in the June quarter last year.

The astonishing business of the corporation this year is best shown through comparisons. Net income was \$8,000,000 greater in the quarter than in the whole of the 1904 year. Each month brought a larger return than any quarter in 1914 and 1904, while, in addition, June's earnings were larger than in any quarter in 1908. The half year's balance for the common stock exceeded the annual balance in every other year since the corporation was formed, the closest being 1907, when 15.6 per cent was earned.

The six months ended June 30th brought in a net return of \$141,839,672, more than three times as much as the corresponding period of 1915.

## BAKERY WORKERS WIN.

The Lindquist Cracker Company of Denver, Colo., has discharged its strikebreakers and agrees to take up the matter of wage increases with a committee representing Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union. These employees were forced on strike after the State Industrial Commission vetoed their request for higher wages, on the ground that Eastern competition made advances impossible.

## HATTERS' UNION No. 23.

The regular meeting of Local 23, United Hatters of North America, elected the following officers: James McCrickard, president; Geo. Marcel, vice-president; Jonas Grace, secretary-treasurer; delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, Label Section, and California Trades Union Liberty League, Jonas Grace. The union went on record against prohibition, and to fine any member of the local who patronizes an unfair restaurant.

## BLACKSMITHS' AND HELPERS' PICNIC.

The Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union will hold its annual picnic at Biggio's Park, at Colma, this coming Sunday, August 13th. Valuable gate and game prizes. Take car No. 14 or San Mateo line. Admission 25 cents; children under 12, free.

## Query Answered

Query—Is it true that Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System, which is written by Lasher B. Gallagher, who recently wrote 320 words per minute before Superior Judge Troutt, thereby establishing the world's record, is the only high school textbook in California that carries the label? If so, at what business college is it taught, where located, and what are its rates?

Answer—Yes; Gallagher-Marsh Practical Shorthand Textbook is the only shorthand textbook printed and bound in California under fair conditions and carrying the label. This shorthand system has demonstrated itself to be more legible and from 5 to 10% faster than any other. It is taught at Gallagher-Marsh Business College in San Francisco and Oakland. Its rates are only \$10 per month for day school and \$5 per month for night school. Gallagher-Marsh shorthand books are endorsed by the State Federation of Labor.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.



# The B=Komfy

## "THE SHOE OF PERFECT EASE"

Made on a combination nature shaped last, that fits the heel and instep closely, allowing ample room across the ball of the foot. *The toes lie flat.* Close edge hand welt soles, custom heels. Your choice in Gun Metal, Vici Kid, Patent Colt and Tan Leathers.

**THE PRICE, \$5.00**  
AND THEY'RE UNION STAMPED

Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1899  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
**825 MARKET STREET**

We Give  
S. & H.  
Green  
Trading  
Stamps

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following trade unionists departed this last week: Frank McKenna of the sign and pictorial painters, Gustave L. Huhs of the molders, Joe Salvatore of the pile drivers, Thomas Norman Burt of the molders, Patrick J. Moran of the teamsters, Vincent Bianci of the butchers, and Louis Iverson of the bartenders.

At the request of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, the Labor Council last Friday night voted to levy a boycott on the "unfair" bands of the Native Sons.

Coppersmiths, Local No. 95, affiliated with the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, reported to the Labor Council that the members in three shops are still on strike for better wages.

Moving picture operators are making arrangements for the Annual Movies' Ball for the benefit of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund, to be held September 2d at the Civic Auditorium.

Hugo Ernst of Waiters' Union gave an interesting and detailed account of the combined strike and lockout of the culinary and allied workers in connection with their demands for an eight-hour day.

A strong fight will be made by the jitney bus drivers to defeat the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors and signed by the Mayor, barring them from Market street, between Sixth and Fremont streets, between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., according to their representatives. To submit the ordinance by petition for a referendum vote about 7,000 signatures of voters will be required.

Daniel Ryan, attorney for the union, has announced that he will lose no time in starting the fight to prevent the ordinance, as adopted, going into effect on August 14th.

According to a message received at El Paso from Mexico City August 5th, an eight-hour day has been granted to employees on all Mexican railways.

Archbishop Hanna will deliver the oration and Mayor Rolph will preside at the Labor Day celebration on Monday, September 4th, in Golden Gate Park.

Mayor Rolph said: "It is with the greatest of pleasure that I will accept this invitation. I esteem it a high honor to be invited to preside at the Labor Day celebration."

Archbishop Hanna has also accepted the invitation of the Labor Day committee to deliver the Labor Day oration. The Archbishop expressed appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the Labor Day committee in selecting him as the orator of the day. The invitation to the Archbishop, sent by Olaf A. Tveitmoe as secretary of the Labor Day committee, reads:

"The men and women of united labor in our beloved city earnestly invite you to deliver your message of peace and love and light on labor's chosen day to all who are heavily laden.

"We sincerely hope that you, as a real 'Father of the Poor,' will be able to render this great service to all the people of this community by your good advice, counsel and words of hope at the Labor Day celebration in Golden Gate Park, Monday, September 4th."

The Labor Day committee was unanimous in selecting Mayor Rolph as chairman of the day and Archbishop Hanna as the orator of the day.

More than 100 members of the Dock Workers' Union of San Pedro, on strike since June 1st, returned to their old employment August 3rd, in accordance with the union's vote endorsing such action. Officials said several hundred other members would be given their former places, as more men were needed.

The "Trades Union Advocate," of Trenton, N. J., urges rubber workers to organize to defeat a blacklist enforced in this industry. It is charged that a worker cannot secure employment without the consent of the employer he left.

### LIKE FATHER, LIKE DAUGHTER.

Paul Scharrenberg and his wife struggled valiantly to teach their little daughter Helen to repeat the letter "a." Try as they might, the little girl refused to pronounce the first letter of the alphabet, and after several vain efforts Mr. Scharrenberg retired from the struggle discouraged.

Mrs. Scharrenberg called the child to her and in an affectionate manner asked, "Helen, dear, tell mother why you won't learn to say 'a'?" "Well, mother," explained Helen, "it's because just as soon as I say 'a', you and father will want me to say 'b,' and, like papa, I don't like to start anything unless I want to finish it."

### INSURANCE AGENTS STRIKE.

Insurance agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company went on strike July 24th, following the discharge of fifty of the agents for joining the union. More than 6000 agents in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jersey City, Passaic, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Bayonne, Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., responded, it is declared.

The union leaders expect that ultimately 13,000 agents in the United States will join them in the demand for the right to organize.

It was one of the most sensational strikes ever called in the vicinity of New York and the first time within record that insurance men ever showed the spirit of revolt against oppressive conditions. "We are virtually slaves, chained to the system, of which we are a part," said one of the leaders recently.

The company was shocked by the suddenness of the blow, for it expected that its severe measures to kill the organization movement at the start would be sufficient to prevent the threatened walkout. Warning was given the company last week that summary discharge of union leaders would be followed by a strike, but this was scorned.

Immediately after the seriousness of the affair became apparent to the Prudential's main office, in Newark, telegrams were sent prepaid to many Eastern newspaper offices stating that the agents had been dismissed for "disloyalty."

If you want to make a hit with the average man ask his advice.

### CAFE REPUBLIC OPENS SATURDAY

Tomorrow, Saturday, August 12th, Cafe Republic, corner Mason and Geary Streets, opens to be conducted as a first-class cafe, vying in excellence of cuisine, service and entertainment with the very best establishments of the kind hitherto operated in San Francisco. The best talent and most skilled artisans in the culinary and amusement trades will be employed to provide entertainment for all, including the most fastidious and exacting patrons. All union regulations will be faithfully observed. The public of San Francisco and the friends of industrial peace and prosperity are cordially recommended and invited to give this enterprise their liberal and generous patronage.

## Take Us Up!

To show our loyalty to readers of the Labor Clarion, we offer a ten per cent discount on purchases upon presentation of this Ad. together with your Union Card.

**THE ALBERT S. Samuels & Co.**  
JEWELERS - OPTICIANS

895 Market Street

Below Fifth  
Opposite Powell